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COURT ORDER DEFIED

An astonishing story of defiance of a Hong Kong Supreme Court order, which occurred in harbour recently, was revealed yesterday to the "Sunday Herald."

The vessel involved in the incident was the steamer "Gold Leaf" belonging to a British owner, S. Dinga, and now apparently operating under the name of the "Hol Lee."

In December, 1941, the "Gold Leaf," which was purchased by S. Dinga two months before, was out of the Colony. When the Japanese blow fell, it was decided to change her flag to Chinese to prevent her seizure by the Japanese authorities.

Recently, the vessel, now named the "Hol Lee," arrived in Hong Kong, and the Hong Kong owner obtained a Supreme Court writ in order that he might prove his claim. A bailiff visited the ship, posted the Supreme Court order, and placed two watchmen on board.

Scarcely had the bailiff left, than the watchmen were thrust into a junk and landed in Kowloon.

Subsequent events were dramatic. A police party found themselves resisted by an armed guard. A new party, including Commandos, was sent out to the ship and found themselves covered by machine-guns. In the meantime, the ship's flag had been changed from that of the Chinese merchant marine flag to that of the Chinese Navy, although she appeared to be engaged in normal commercial traffic.

Before any further action could be taken, the ship weighed anchor and sailed out of Hong Kong, the issue of ownership undecided.

BRITAIN'S TRADE BALANCE

Liverpool, July 6. Britain's adverse trade balance between imports and exports is likely to be less than was expected, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Hugh Dalton, revealed here last night.

"I estimated in my budget speech that the deficit in our external trade account this year would be £750,000,000," said Mr. Dalton. "In the light of recent progress in exports I can now hope it will be noticeably less."

Mr. Dalton said that the May export figures of £85,000,000 were 16 per cent above pre-war monthly averages.

"We are now half way to the target on which we have fixed our eyes—paying our way in foreign trade by the middle of 1947."

Mr. Dalton also had a word to say about bread rationing. "We hope it will not last very long," he said. "When supplies are short, rationing is the only way to ensure a fair share."

Reuter.

U.S. Plan For Control Of Uranium

New York, July 6.

The United States today submitted a memorandum to the United Nations Atomic Energy Commission, calling for international ownership of all uranium and thorium produced anywhere in the world.

The document, which amplifies the existing United States atomic control plan presented by Mr. Bernard Baruch, detailed control measures which the United States demands as the price for the destruction of her stocks of atomic bombs.

The plan was submitted to the Sub-Committee by Ferdinand Eberstadt, one of Mr. Baruch's aides, and was the basis of a two hour discussion at a closed meeting of the Sub-Committee.

The memorandum recommended:

(1) Such measure of control over the mining and possessing of both uranium and thorium as to insure international ownership of all stocks of both these materials.

(2) Authority to search out new deposits of these materials anywhere in the world.

(3) International ownership of all primary production facilities for all atomic materials.

(4) Unhindered access to all installations engaged in the production of atomic energy—including those leased to individuals or nations, for the purposes of inspection.

(5) A treaty forbidding any nation or individual from engaging in research in the field of atomic explosives—Associated Press.

East politics while he was in Egypt.—Reuter.

(Continued on page 8)

STORY BEHIND RAINNEY CASE

Hong Kong Volunteer's Tale Of Misadventure

Up Against It Throughout

POGROM

Warsaw, July 6. At least 34 were reported killed and 42 others wounded at Kielce, in Poland's bloodiest postwar pogrom, which was finally suppressed by Government forces in armoured cars.

Anti-Jewish rumours apparently touched off the outbreak on July 4. One rumour was that a Polish baby had been killed by Jews. Another that a Polish boy was kidnapped and held in a cell for two days by a Jew.—Associated Press.

The full story of James Arnold Rainey has been made available to the "Sunday Herald" and "China Mail."

It needs to be told.

It sets recent events in Hong Kong affecting Rainey against a new background.

It does not lessen the force of the protest against the order for his deportation.

On the contrary, it serves to emphasise—if there is compassion and a sense of true justice left in the world—how richly Rainey has earned the right to be allowed to settle down in peace and to be given a chance to rehabilitate himself.

Rainey's story is one of misadventure, suffering and indignity, of a man who found himself caught up in the maw of a machine and even up to today he has been unable to extricate himself.

A minor share of his misfortune, the facts tend to show, he has brought upon himself. On occasion, his actions appear to have been misguided and ill-advised. Deeply conscious of his innocence of suspicion raised against him, he has prejudiced his own case by the vehemence of his protest against injustice, and while this can, in part, be put down to bitterness arising out of disappointment and the buffets of a malign fate, it has not served to make life easier for him.

He is prone to the writing of long letters, rather too free in the use of invective and fatal if it is the soullessness of the Security set-up that is being challenged.

Those who have had any acquaintance with the methods of "Security" need no instruction in estimating the chances of a blunt-spoken man of escaping their clutches once he has, even by accident, been caught in the toils.

So Much Easier

To detain a man on suspicion is so much easier than to go to the trouble of the searching investigation required to establish whether or not it has any foundation. Rainey never understood that and he protested. But much can be forgiven a man, who conscious of his honesty, him and intention, badgered from pillar to post, a victim of the arbitrations of wartime tensions, cries out in anger and despair against his invisible "enemies."

At the end of it all, it is small consolation to receive, on release, from the Representative of the Government of India in Burma, a document stating categorically:

"FROM PAPERS I HAVE SEEN (THE INDIAN GOVERNMENT'S FILE ON THE RAINNEY CASE) I AM SATISFIED THAT MR. JAMES RAINNEY HAS TAKEN NO PART IN ANY POLITICAL ACTIVITY AGAINST THE BRITISH AUTHORITIES, BEFORE OR DURING THE WAR."

Then he comes to Hong Kong with a Movement Order issued by Headquarters, Burma Command, which makes it quite clear that he has proceeded to Hong Kong "on the authority of this H.Q." and adds: "H.Q. Land Forces Hong Kong have been signalled with the request that arrangements be made for his reception and accommodation and all facilities given to him to find his family."

The reception of H.Q. Land Forces Hong Kong was to refuse him assistance, to hand him over to the Immigration Department—the accommodation offered being a cell.

Trick Of Fate

STRANGE THAT A TRICK OF FATE SHOULD HAVE TURNED EVENTS THIS WAY, INSTEAD OF RAINNEY RETURNING IN HONOUR WITH OFFICERS PIPS ON HIS SHOULDERS!

For, if any facts emerge clearly from the material available, they are these:

(1) Rainey was offered a diplomatic solution in Poland.

(2) He blamed Britain's guarantee for the stiffening of the Police refusal to bargain.

(3) Dr. Horn also claimed that Rainey tried unsuccessfully to prevent war with Russia.

(4) Rainey was supported by the view that houses should be planted for men as well as for women.—Reuter.

ARABS MAY REBEL IN PALESTINE

(By Tom Williams)

London, July 6.

The possibility of an Arab rebellion in Palestine, aided and abetted by Arabs from neighbouring States, was advanced authoritatively today in the wake of growing concern over Britain's policy in the Holy Land.

Sources close to the policy makers in Prime Minister Attlee's Government, who must remain unidentified, expressed the view that Britain—while concerned about the effect of her actions in Palestine on Anglo-American relations—still was unwilling to alienate the Arab nations and risk the British position in the Middle East.

This British view was given authoritatively:

The Arabs in Palestine seem in a mood to oppose with violence the British policy, which is unsatisfactory to them, and the possibility of an Arab rebellion, including Arabs from nearby territories, is being considered by the British Government.

Britain has found nothing objectionable in her dealings with the United States on the Palestine question.

The only thing perhaps which Britain could object to would be attempts of pressure groups to force pursuance of a policy of "obeying British measures."

Arab Wishes

At the same time it was said Britain could not hold down the Arabs by force and did not even want to attempt it.

Another reason for the British handling of the Anglo-American committee report was understood to be that failure to consider the Arab wishes would be undemocratic inasmuch as Arabs make up two-thirds of Palestine's population.

It was said there was no great evidence of intense Russian activity in Palestine and it is generally believed in Whitehall that Soviet action in the matter, if any, probably would be taken through the United Nations.

The British, however, were not overlooking the fact that the current agitation over the Holy Land provides the possibility for Russia to take advantage of the differences between Britain and the United States.

Thus far Britain has hesitated to make a forthright declaration on Palestine.

The explanation was given authoritatively that the British Government does not know what it will do until it has reports of the Anglo-American group which shortly will begin a study of the political implications of the Anglo-American committee recommendations.

American Loan

The effect on passage of the proposed American loan to Britain, it was said, was not taken into consideration when the recent military-police operations were planned in Palestine.

The British have said the purpose of the recent raids for hidden arms in the Jewish settlements was to neutralise illegal organisations by arresting their leaders.

Because of heavy military obligations which could result, it was said authoritatively that it was conceivable Britain might turn down the Anglo-American committee's recommendation to open the gates of Palestine to 100,000 refugees Jews from Europe unless assured of United States aid in defence and security measures.—Associated Press.

ANGLO-PERSIAN TALKS

London, July 6. Since the strikes which occurred about three weeks ago in the Persian oil fields, discussions have been proceeding between the British and Persian Governments regarding the maintenance of law and order in the area, it is learned here.

There is no dispute between the two Governments, it is stated, and the talks concern the provision of additional Persian protection in the oilfields, it is believed.—Reuter.

CROWN RENTS

Crown Lessees are informed that the Crown Rents for the Half Year ending on June 24, 1946, are payable to the Treasury, 1A Des Voeux Road, Central, on or before July 14, 1946.

Lessees are also reminded that in the event of default an payment by the due date, legal action may be taken and that, in such case, a certificate by the Accountant General showing the amounts due is accepted by the Court as prima facie evidence of the debt to the Crown.

ITALY A SECOND BIKINI

Rome, July 6. The peace terms for Italy, approved by the "Big Four" Foreign Ministers in Paris, were compared with the Bikini atoll atom bomb test by the Rome newspaper "L'Indipendente" today.

"The Big Four are considering Italy as a second Bikini," the newspaper declared.

"They want to disintegrate the whole country with the same violence as the atom of uranium.

Today's forecast: "Fresh, dusty winds, weather cloudy, with scattered showers."

Yesterday's temperatures: Maximum, 24 deg. at 4 p.m.

Minimum, 18 deg. at 8 p.m.

Wind, 30 miles per hour.

Max. 24 deg. at 8 p.m.

Min. 18 deg. at 4 p.m.

Wind, 30 miles per hour.

THE WEATHER

Information: Pressure is still high south and south-east of Japan. A complex group of depression covers China and Japan.

Today's forecast: "Fresh, dusty winds, weather cloudy, with scattered showers."

Yesterday's temperatures: Maximum, 24 deg. at 4 p.m.

Minimum, 18 deg. at 8 p.m.

Wind, 30 miles per hour.

Max. 24 deg. at 8 p.m.

Min. 18 deg. at 4 p.m.

Wind, 30 miles per hour.

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THE RAINY CASE

No-one reading the story behind the Rainey Case can fail to support the plea that he be conceded an opportunity to make a fresh start. It is a tragic tale of a man embroiled in a system which, under stress of war, allows nothing to sympathy, but which when the fighting is over and all the circumstances can be reviewed dispassionately, yields nothing but the conviction that Rainey has had a raw deal from beginning to end. The issue today therefore is a very simple one: How long are war's cruelties to be persisted in? Whatever Rainey's personal failings may have been that in some degree contributed to his misfortunes, they need to be measured against his educational background, and against the calculable psychological reactions of a man deeply sensitive whose feelings are lacerated by treatment which his conscience tells him he has done nothing to deserve.

Everything hinges on that one point. Every single piece of circumstantial evidence asserts its innate truth. It is impossible, to get past the theme which runs so insistently through the narrative, that Rainey's one thought from the time of his arrival in Wuchow was to see active service in the Allied cause. Four or five times he filled in papers volunteering for service with the Indian Army in Africa. His contact with Major Clague in Wuchow and the information he was able to provide, resulted in his going forward to Kwailin with a recommendation for a commission, a recommendation which later carried the support of the British Military Attaché in Kunming. Well might a man rail against the malignancy of a fate which decreed that his prospects should be marred and twisted by a few cross words. For the closest detail unfortunately we have had no room, but it is relatively unimportant. All that it is necessary to emphasise is that in the result Rainey came under the scrutiny of security officers in India and that by that time, he was probably temperamentally incapable of putting his case before them in its proper light. He bucked against the pricks. One of Rainey's most interesting statements is that disclosing the view put to him by a C.I.D. officer explaining his detention. It is not a statement he is likely to have invented. One of Rainey's troubles is that he is completely frank-spoken and open. It is not an astonishing thing that virtually all the evidence used by the police against him in Hong Kong was voluntarily supplied to them by Rainey when pleading his own cause! But is that finally to his discredit? On the contrary, it is the one thing that to anyone who has had access to such documents as are available, brings the steadily growing conviction that Rainey has been an unhappy victim of unfortunate circumstances, and that society owes him relief and further pursuit. He has been subjected to many unnecessary indignities. And Hong Kong's reception of him must have been nearly the last straw. It is within the power of the Hong Kong authorities to repair that fault and to be wise and just in this matter. Hong Kong owes him sanctuary. Rainey was domiciled here, worked for nearly ten years with the Hong Kong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, and established himself as a reputable worthwhile citizen. He served in the Volunteers from 1939 and fought in the defence of the Colony, being twice wounded. What higher claim to right of entry and residence can be asserted? This is no case for the tender mercies of a bureaucratic machine churning out the answers to a set formula. Common humanity is the only acceptable yardstick—and that permits of but one response.

The application of efforts to produce an impractical "death ray" ended in the atomic bomb. Professor Oliphant was one of the scientists responsible for the research, and from the day of Hiroshima Professor Oliphant left his ivory tower. He has bravely, modestly, persistently urged the world to realise that the atomic bomb is kill or cure for our civilisation. Lately he has given some interesting details of what we can do with atomic energy. He told the British Institute of Radiology that we can now make artificially radioactive atoms of almost every element instead of having to rely on radium and the very rare naturally radioactive ones.

ATOMIC AGE COLUMN
**WATCH PROFESSOR
OLIPHANT!**

By JOHN LANGDON-DAVIES
Daily Mail Science Editor

You and I as tax-payers have recently contributed to a rather expensive gift.

We have spent £141,000 on a Betatron and we have given it to Professor Oliphant.

He will use it for smashing atoms, and as one effect of this might well be the smashing of our civilisation, it will be interesting to know a little about the recipient of our gift and what he is likely to do with it.

He is the Paying Professor of Physics at the University of Birmingham. Before the war he was what might be called an Ivory Tower Scientist.

I doubt if he took the slightest interest in any practical consequences of research.

His sole purpose was to help unravel the secrets of nature, to find out something more about what matter really is; and his particular field concerned the innermost part of the atoms of which all matter consists.

Then came the war and, particularly, the day on which the Churchill Cabinet approached a group of scientists to ask if they could produce a "death ray."

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He has bravely, modestly, persistently urged the world to realise that the atomic bomb is kill or cure for our civilisation.

Lately he has given some interesting details of what we can do with atomic energy. He told the British Institute of Radiology that we can now make artificially radioactive atoms of almost every element instead of having to rely on radium and the very rare naturally radioactive ones.

Keeping Track

We can then mix a few of these with the ordinary atoms—of any element, and with an apparatus which detects their presence trace what happens to them in the human body, for example.

By mixing some radioactive phosphorus with the ordinary phosphorus of our food we can find out what the body does with phosphorus.

By mixing radioactive atoms with the ordinary ones used by plants for their food we are already on the way to finding out how the plant builds up sugar and cellulose out of the carbon dioxide it breathes—and other chemicals.

That, in itself, is interesting, but one day it may help us to break down cellulose into sugar, which will be a major revolution.

He told his audience that we could now produce more radium than the doctors can ever need to fight cancer and other diseases.

He ended by saying: "I think the indications are that the price of radium is going to fall."

There was more to that remark than meets the eye: Professor Oliphant thinks of science as a means to free mankind of all forms of scarcity, and he knows that radium has been too expensive and too scarce to help human suffering to the full, because it has been a monopoly.

He told a meeting of electrical engineers that 1lb. of uranium was the equivalent of 1,600 tons of other fuel. Though it could soon be used in power stations and ships, it was not likely to be used in aeroplanes or motor-cars, as there would have to be a tall wall between it and the driver to protect him from the deadly radioactivity.

He said there was enough uranium available to run the world's power plants for 100 years, but long before then we should have found other ways of unlocking atomic energy besides uranium.

We might get our energy by doing what the sun does, by turning hydrogen into oxygen. And that brings us to the Betatron.

The Betatron is a huge apparatus in which an electromagnetic field spins up electrons to rush round a circular track 66in. across inside a vacuum tube 250,000 times in a 240th part of a second.

Acts As Glue

In other words, the electrons travel at a rate of 300 x 240 miles per second. When they hit, their target the atoms of which it is composed are likely to be smashed.

Now part of the nucleus of every atom seems to consist of other mysterious particles called mesons.

When a meson is split out of an atom it has a very short life indeed. Within 100,000,000th of a second most mesons fall apart into two other particles, though some manage to last for 1,000,000th of a second.

The issue involved had certainly not been disposed of by the earlier discussion on Communist agitation.

Common humanity is the only acceptable yardstick—and that permits of but one response.

Not unnaturally very little is known of these mesons, but they seem to act as a sort of glue, keeping the electrons and protons together in the nucleus of the atom.

Now it has been announced from America that, by speeding up electrons in a Betatron, mesons have been knocked out of atoms, or, in other words, the nucleus has been made to come unstuck.

We can guess, therefore, that Professor Oliphant is going to use his Betatron, among other things, to study the "glue" holding the nuclei of atoms together, and that in the long run we shall find out from these researches not only how to release energy from the nucleus of atoms of all sorts but how to build up oxygen atoms out of hydrogen atoms.

Not Their Fault

When we can do this the Hiroshima bomb will be as a Molotov cocktail to the most powerful anti-tank mine compared with the bomb we can make.

But if we do use our knowledge that way it will not be the fault of Professor Oliphant and those who will work with him and after him. When he and others like him leave their research laboratories to lecture and explain to

the outside world what is happening, they are begging us not to misuse the powers they are about to give us.

I would like to send every diplomat meeting in Paris, London,

or New York, every M.P., Congressman, Soviet Commissar, when that August anniversary comes round, a postcard with a photograph of Hiroshima and the single word: "Remember."

And if some special Order of merit is to be bestowed on the literary giants of our Movement, I would think that H. N. Brailsford had a far stronger claim than Priestley.

But where are the successors to all these great men? English Socialism has a wonderful literary tradition, but it appears that in recent years few, with the possible exception of John Strachey, have dared to soar into the broad realms of Socialist philosophy.

The nearest thing to it which I have read recently is Victor Gollancz's new book "Our Threatened Values."

It is written, as it ought to be, in a flaming passion. It shuns none of the awkward tests with which democratic Socialism is confronted today.

**Labour Conference
Or Tory Back-Stairs?**

The fury of the Tories produces some wonderful theorising. Here, for instance, is the old "Sunday Times" working itself into a paroxysm about the Bournemouth Conference and the delegates' attempt to establish "mystery" over the Government.

"The phenomenon, we are told, is something new. The Conference is inquisitorial and irresponsible. It is shameful that Ministers should explain their policies to their followers and even more outrageous that the followers should occasionally express dissent from the views of their leaders."

Monthly, the "Sunday Times," which never breathes a word against Churchill's manifold invasions of the rights of Parliament, now seeks to argue that Labour is undermining the whole fabric of Parliament.

But there is no mystery. Mr. Attlee, at the time of the election, and Mr. Herbert Morrison on numerous occasions since, have explained the true relationship between the Cabinet, Parliament and the Party Conference.

Of course, the Cabinet must retain full responsibility. Of course, it remains answerable to Parliament.

But there is nothing in Parliamentary institutions which decrees that Parties should not be allowed to frame their general programmes and doctrines and elect their leaders by open, democratic methods rather than by the secretive, hush-hush, back-stairs means whereby the Tories now seek to argue that Labour is undermining the whole fabric of Parliament.

The next step in Persia will be the election of a new Parliament. The main business of this Parliament will be to carry out the Persian Premier's promise to offer the Russians an oil concession in the north. By all the signs it will be a Parliament "friendly" to the Russians.

No one can object to the Russian desire for an oil concession or to their wish to see a friendly Parliament in Tehran.

Both are legitimate objectives, obtained by nineteenth century methods of imperialism.

But will this "friendly" Parliament, which is busy making a concession in the north to the Russians, be used also against the interests of the British oil concession in the south?

That is the great question which remains. The answer probably depends on whether a general relaxation of the international tension is achieved in Paris.

Failing such agreement Persia is still the most critical point likely to provoke trouble between ourselves and the Russians.

Honours

The "Observer" comments on the omission from the honours bestowed by the Labour Government of Shaw, Wells and Bertrand Russell, who, with the International Assistance of Tawney and Priestley, "broke the crust of middle-class conservatism."

I doubt whether any of them is unduly offended. The great triumphs played so important a part in the awakening of the British people throughout this century that nothing can now add or detract from their glory.

Tawney's books "The Acquisitive Society" and "Equality," I imagine, converted more people to Socialism than any other. Coming out from Bradford, "Mervin" and "Britain for the British,"

**U.N. Education
Meeting**

London, July 6.

The Minister of Education, Miss Ellen Wilkinson, presided today over the fifth session of the preparatory commission of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation. Delegates of 44 countries attended, not including Russia.

Miss Wilkinson said they had to approve a draft agreement between the Central Government of Azerbaijan and "the Government" of Azerbaijan and once again it is loudly proclaimed that the Persian question is "closed."

We must hope so. But the survivors are not all so happy. M. Pishevski, the Communist leader, who was installed in power in Azerbaijan during the Russian occupation, tells us that "the Central Government met all our demands without fighting."

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**NAVAL STRIKE
OVER**

Madrid, July 6.

The State shipyards at the Spanish naval base of Ferrol were working today after four days' strike by 4,500 out of 6,000 workers in a protest against shortage of rations.

About 200 strikers applied for readmission within the three-day period which the Naval authorities stated they would allow at the beginning of the strike. Reuter.

CARNIVAL



Dick Turner
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CHURCH NOTICES

FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST SCIENTIST HONGKONG

(A Branch of the Mother Church. The First Church of Christ Scientist, Boston, Mass.)
Sunday-Sermon 11.15 a.m.; Church Building, MacDonald Road. The subject of the lesson, Sermon in all Christian Science Churches on Sunday July 7th is: God, The Golden Text: "A-nukuk 2:14. The earth shall be filled with the knowledge of the glory of the Lord, as the waters cover the sea."

Christian Science Literature can be obtained, or loaned, after the Service. All are welcome.

ST. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL (Garden Road)

Holy Communion, 7.15 a.m., 8 a.m., 9 a.m. (Sung) Noon and 12.30 p.m. Parochial Service at 10 a.m. Matins and Sermon 11 a.m. Preacher: Rev. Maurice Wood R.N.V.R. Evensong and Sermon 6.30 p.m. Preacher: Rev. G. J. W. Faulker. Daily Service at 7.30 a.m. Wednesday and Friday choir practice in the Cathedral at 5.30 p.m. Wednesday confirmation class at 5.30 p.m. Thursday, Holy Communion at 7.30 a.m.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH Nathan Road Kowloon

Holy Communion 8 a.m. and 11.15 a.m. (Sung) Matins 10.35 a.m. Preacher: Rev. T. Ryler, R.A.E. Evensong 6.30 p.m. Preacher: Archdeacon C. B. Shann, M.A.

PRESBYTERIAN METHODIST, BAPTIST CONGREGATIONALIST AND FREE CHURCHES KOWLOON

At Baptist Church, Hillwood Rd. (off Nathan Rd.) Kowloon. 6.30 p.m. Evening Service Preacher: Rev. W. G. Tran, Chaplain, R.A.F. Members of all Services and Civilians welcome.

CATHOLIC CHURCHES Fourth Sunday After Pentecost Services For H.M. Forces

At St. Joseph's Church, Masses at 7.00 and 9.30 a.m.—Sermon: "The English Martyrs." Father J. Turner, S.J. N.B. The 7 o'clock Service will be discontinued after this Sunday. At the Catholic Centre, Holy Mass at 5.30 p.m. Weekdays at the Catholic Centre, Holy Mass at 7.30 a.m. Monday, Monday Novena (3rd) in honour of the Immaculate Heart of Mary at 5.30 p.m. Rosary, Sermon, Prayers, and Benediction. Wednesdays, Holy Mass at 5.30 p.m.

THE CATHEDRAL (16, Caine Rd. Tel. 22074)

Morning Services: At 6.00 Holy Mass (sermon in Chinese); at 7.00 Holy Mass (sermon in Chinese); at 8.00 Choral Mass (sermon in English). At 3.00 p.m. Catechism classes; at 5.30 p.m. Benediction, Saturday, at 7.30 a.m. High Requiem Mass for all the Holy Souls. Triduum to Our Lady of Mount Carmel begins today at 7.30 a.m. Weekdays, Masses at 6.00, 7.00 and 7.30 a.m.

ST. JOSEPH'S CHURCH (5 Garden Road, Tel. 23902)

At 8.30 a.m. Choral Mass, Sermon in English and Benediction.

Saturday. Confessions will be heard in the afternoon. Weekdays, Holy Mass at 8.00 a.m.

ST. MARGARET'S CHURCH (Happy Valley, Tel. 27807)

At 6.30 a.m. Holy Mass (sermon in Chinese); at 7.30 a.m. Holy Mass (sermon in Chinese); at 8.00 Choral Mass (sermon in English). At 3.00 p.m. Benediction, Catholic Action Meeting, Weekdays, Holy Mass at 7.00 a.m.

ST. ANTHONY'S CHURCH (St. Louis Ind. School, Tel. 21226)

At 7.00 a.m. Holy Mass (sermon in Chinese); at 8.15 a.m. Holy Mass (sermon in Chinese); at 9.30 a.m. Holy Mass, Weekdays, Masses at 6.30 and 7.30 a.m.

ST. TERESA'S CHURCH (Prince Edward Rd. Tel. 56217)

Morning Services: At 6.45 Holy Mass (sermon in Chinese); at 8.00 Choral Mass (sermon in English) and Benediction; at 10.30 Holy Mass (sermon in English). At 3.00 p.m. Catechism classes in Chinese; at 4.00 p.m. Benediction, Tuesday. At 8.30 p.m. Meeting of the Catholic Young Men Association, Friday. At 6.30 p.m. Meeting of the C.Y.M.A. Weekdays, Masses at 6.45 and 7.30 a.m.

ROSARY CHURCH (20, Chatham Rd. Tel. 50002)

Masses at 6.30 and 7.30 a.m.; Choral Mass at 8.30 a.m. and Benediction; at 10.00 Holy Mass.

Monday, At 8.30 p.m. Meeting of the C.Y.M.A. Tuesday, At 6.00 p.m. Meeting of the Parochial Conference of St. Vincent de Paul Society. Wednesday, At 7.30 a.m. High Requiem Mass. Thursday, At 7.30 a.m. High Requiem Mass. Saturday, Catechism classes and Confessions for children. Weekdays, Masses at 6.30 and 7.30 a.m.

CHURCH OF THE PRECIOUS BLOOD (Yan-chow Street, Sham-shui-po, Tel. 50700)

Celebration of the Feast of the Precious Blood.

High Mass, At 7.30 a.m. First Communion for children and General Communion; at 9.30 a.m. Holy Mass, At 5.00 p.m. Rosary, Procession, Sermon and Benediction.

OXFORD GROUP ATTACKED

Anti-Socialist And Anti-Democratic

Tom Driberg Asks For Expulsion

London, July 6.

Mr. Tom Driberg, journalist and Member of Parliament, today in effect demanded in the House of Commons the expulsion of Dr. Frank Buchman and other American members of the Oxford Group team, but the Home Secretary, Mr. Chuter Ede, declined, stating he would not apply religious or political tests to prospective entrants.

Mr. Driberg attacked Dr. Buchman and the group on ethical and political grounds in a debate on the adjournment—a Parliamentary practise to enable private members to bring up business.

Such a debate requires no voting and the matter was dropped after half an hour of speeches.

Mr. Quentin Hogg, (Cons.) called Mr. Driberg's charges "little tattle which would not do credit to the senior common-room of a girls' school," and Mr. Chuter Ede declared: "I am not prepared to apply religious or political tests to people who desire to come into this country unless it can be established that they desire to come here to carry on subversive propaganda as defined by the law against seditious practices."

Mr. Driberg asserted that the Oxford Group was perturbed by an atmosphere of "intrigue and backstairs pressure and wirepulling."

Backed By Capital

He demanded of the Government why Buchman and his fellow Americans had been admitted to Britain.

"I think it is an affront to that at this moment Dr. Buchman and his team come here with the expressed intention of teaching the British people the ideology of democracy," said Mr. Driberg.

Mr. Ede added that there never were 100 American citizens included in the group, which came from the United States. There were fewer than 50.

"That sounds very fine, but what does it really boil down to?" Mr. Driberg asked.

The group had been heavily encouraged in the United States by Henry Ford and others, whose record in industrial relations was known, he added. Three members of the Congress of Industrial Organisations had lent their names to the group and had signed harmless-looking documents, but two of them afterwards withdrew their signatures and repudiated the document when they found what it was tied up with, Mr. Driberg continued.

Anti-Socialist

"It seems to me nothing less than spiritual back breaking," Mr. Driberg said, "and at the moment when the owners of a large section of the industries are being quietly extorted, it seems to me to be wrong that these American revivalists should come here and teach us that we ought to leave them in control and teach them that it pays to be kind to the workers."

"At its worst, this movement was essentially in its leadership and history, anti-Socialist and anti-Democratic."

Mr. Quentin Hogg (Cons.) demanded: "What are we getting in this country if people are to be refused an entry, and refused permission to stay simply on the grounds of little tattle which would not do credit to the senior common-room of a girls' school?"

Mr. Hogg said that Mr. Driberg was using the processes of the House to vilify and attack a set of people who have no opportunity of answering back.

An Abuse

"It is an abuse of the process of this House to use it as a privilege which has been defined for freedom from action for libel and slander as a sneaking method of attacking people of whom you disapprove on politi-

CONGRESS ACCEPTS PROPOSALS

Bombay, July 6.

The All-India Congress Working Committee today ratified its decision made at New Delhi ten days ago, to accept the British Cabinet mission's long term proposals for India.

The decision has still to be ratified, however, by a full meeting of the All-India Congress Committee, whose 380 members open a two-day session tomorrow. A stormy meeting is expected, with the Left Wing elements opposing the long term plan.

The main long-term proposal by the British Mission was the establishment of a Union of India, embracing both British India and Indian states.—Reuters.

Fate Of Bomb Animals

Around The Appalachian, July 6.

Captain S. Warren, radiological specialist, reported that about 10 per cent of the 3,600 large animals aboard the atomic bomb target fleet died from blast, radiation or drowning.

Scientists are pleased that no more animals than that were killed, because live animals are wanted for exhaustive tests as to their reactions.

Captain Warren, referring to the delayed effects of exposure to radiation, said he expected a "considerable number" of the animals to die later on. Some of the animals will be returned to the United States to determine whether atomic exposure influences offspring. Others will be killed at various stages of development of radiation illness, for autopsy study. Some exposed animals will be given treatment and others will be left untreated for purposes of comparison.—Associated Press.

"Having ascertained that polygamy is no longer a tenet of the Mormon faith and having been asked by people in this country who hold that faith, I have agreed that certain emissaries of the faith shall be admitted."

Some Benefit

He wanted it understood that this admission was in accordance with the Government's general policy that visas be granted to delegates to religious conferences—persons coming here for religious instruction and generally carrying on the religious life of the community.

Local associations will appoint recruiting wardens who will try their salesmanship in allotted blocks of houses or streets. An offer of a trophy for the most successful local organisation will whet their competitive spirit.

Tomorrow, all Conservative members of Parliament, Party agents and the Chairman of the local association will receive a letter from Mr. Ralph Aspinwall, retiring Party Chairman, enlisting their aid in the campaign, which will be opened in Blackpool on October 5.—Reuters.

STREET WARDENS IN TORY DRIVE

London, July 5.

The Conservative Party, which was trounced by the Socialists in the general election a year ago today, has decided to adopt the wartime civil defence system of street wardens in a nationwide campaign to recruit members.

Local associations will appoint recruiting wardens who will try their salesmanship in allotted blocks of houses or streets. An offer of a trophy for the most successful local organisation will whet their competitive spirit.

Tomorrow, all Conservative members of Parliament, Party agents and the Chairman of the local association will receive a letter from Mr. Ralph Aspinwall, retiring Party Chairman, enlisting their aid in the campaign, which will be opened in Blackpool on October 5.—Reuters.

BLAME IT ALL ON THE BOMB

New York, July 6.

Dr. Wellington Koo, newly designated Chinese Ambassador to the United States arrived by plane today from London where he formerly was Ambassador.—Associated Press.

Chindit Leader Favoured Unorthodox Punishment

London, July 6.

The late Major-General Orde Wingate, who raised the famous Chindits, was "in favour of unorthodox punishment," Brigadier Walter Lestaigne, General Wingate's successor told a court martial in London today.

Major Phillip Herbert Graves-Morris, of the Worcestershire Regiment, pleaded not guilty to two charges alleging that he ordered the flogging of privates of the York and Lancashire Regiment in the field in Burma in June, 1944.

Major Frank Wyman, who commanded the battalion in India, said that in a lecture on discipline, General Wingate told his officers that for serious offences that might result in the loss of lives of men "they were empowered to flog offenders, turn them loose with their ratings, or in exceptional cases, shoot them," in view of the exceptional circumstances of the Chindit campaign.

Asked by the prosecutor if he agreed that if punishment not in the Army Act was awarded the court martial was held. If he confirms the finding it means full acquittal. The court will only sit again if he does not confirm the finding.—Reuters.

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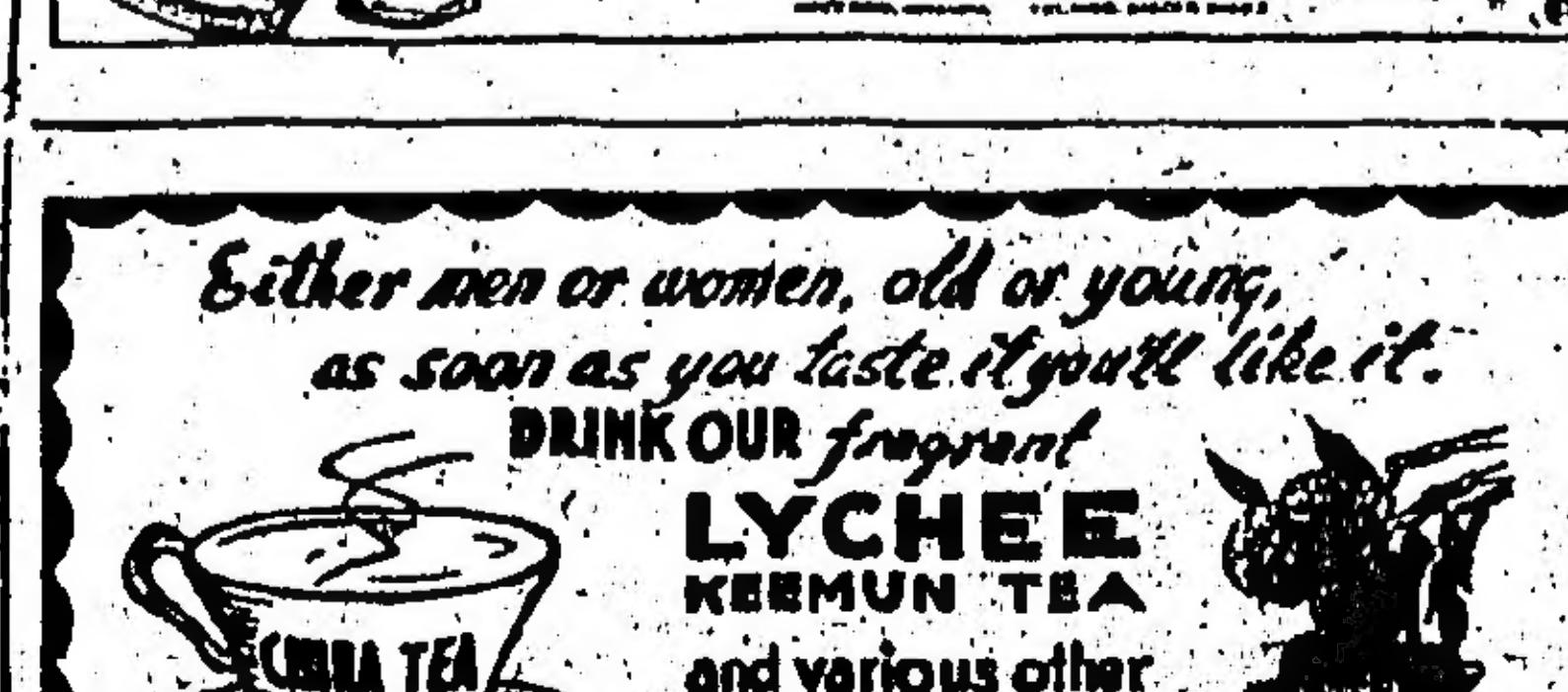
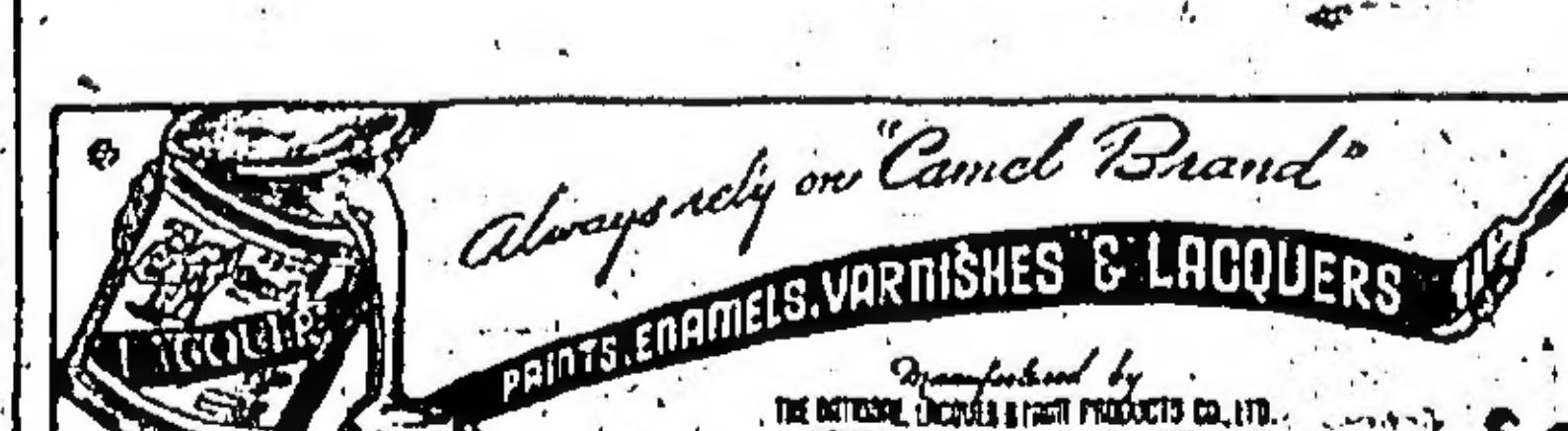
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They Literally Broke In!

A new method of housebreaking was described by S.I. Whitcroft yesterday when he described to the Magistrate, Mr. W. H. Latimer, how two Chinese were caught at 43, Nathan Road, in the act of trying to gain entrance into an Indian milk store by removing bricks in the separating wall between the entrance to the flats above and the store premises.

The five accused were each sentenced to six months' hard labour and are to be recommended for banishment. One, it was stated, had a previous conviction for the same offence.

Three detectives on patrol in Nathan Road in the early hours of yesterday morning, S.I. Whitcroft said, walked into the stairway entrance of 43, Nathan Road, when they heard sounds of hammering on the brick wall. They heard the noise of someone running up the stairs.

On the first floor landing they saw two men pretending to be asleep. Three other men were attempting to run upstairs to the roof but were overtaken and arrested.

Two jemmies, a brace and three bits were found.

There have been several previous cases of a similar nature reported to the police but no arrests had been effected before the present case, S.I. Whitcroft said. It was not certain as to whether accused had been involved in these other cases. However, the gang seemed a well-organized one.

The method was to bore a hole into the wall and then to lever out a sufficient number of bricks to permit a man to crawl in.

Pleading guilty to having landed at Stonecutter's Island without the permission of the Officer-in-Charge, H.M. Naval Establishments, a bontwoman, Au Mui, 27, was fined \$10, in default five days' imprisonment by Mr. W. H. Latimer at Kowloon Court yesterday.

The speaker at the Hong Kong Rotary Club's luncheon on Tuesday, July 9, at the Gloucester Hotel, 1st floor, at 12.45 p.m. will be Major G. A. Miles, and his subject will be "The Last Days of Lawrence".

POST OFFICE NOTICES

MAIL NOTICE Outward Mails

SUNDAY, 7th JULY
Macao and Tsinsian (Kwong Sal) 10.00 a.m.

Canton (Kwong Tung) 10.00 a.m.

MONDAY, 8th JULY
Macao and Tsinsian (Kwong Fook Cheung) 10.00 a.m.

Swatow (Sarpen) 10.00 a.m.

Shanghai (Yochow) Noon.

Batavia, Ceylon, East and South Africa and Bombay (Scott E. Land) 10.00 a.m.

Airmail for London, Calcutta, Johannesburg, Cairo, Rangoon, Singapore, Sydney and Auckland (By Air) (Reg.) 1.45 p.m., (Ord.) 2.00 p.m.

Canada via Vancouver, B.C. (Kitsilano Park) (Parcels) 2.30 p.m., (Reg.) 2.45 p.m., (Ord.) 3.00 p.m.

Kongnun (Fook Hoi) 4.00 p.m.

Canton (Fatshan) 4.00 p.m.

TUESDAY, 9th JULY
Munla (Barbary C.) 10.00 a.m.

Swatow and Bangkok (Mu Heek) 10.00 a.m.

Taikong (Kwongchowwan) (Tai Shing Lee) 10.00 a.m.

Haiphong (Empire Labrador) 10.00 a.m.

U.S.A., Central and South America via San Francisco (Mount Mansfield) (Parcels) 9.30 a.m., (Reg.) 7.45 a.m., (Ord.) 10.00 a.m.

Airmail for Canton and Shanghai (C.N.A.C. Plane) (Reg.) 10.15 a.m., (Ord.) 10.30 a.m.

Macao and Tsinsian (Kwong Sal) 11.00 a.m.

Saigon (Eastern Trader) Noon.

Shanghai (Tsinsian) Noon.

Teamlong (Kwongchowwan) (Tak On) 4.00 p.m.

Canton (By Train) 4.00 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, 10th JULY
Macao and Tsinsian (Kwong Fook Cheung) 10.00 a.m.

Singapore, Bangkok and Saigon (By Air) (Reg.) 1.45 p.m., (Ord.) 2.00 p.m.

Canada, U.S.A., Central and South America via Vancouver, B.C. (Empire Carlton) (Parcels) 2.30 p.m., (Reg.) 2.45 p.m., (Ord.) 3.00 p.m.

Canton (By Train) 4.00 p.m.

THURSDAY, 11th JULY
Airmail for Canton and Shanghai (C.N.A.C. Plane) (Reg.) 10.15 a.m., (Ord.) 10.30 a.m.

Macao and Tsinsian (Kwong Sal) 11.00 a.m.

Haiphong (Empire Park) 8.00 p.m.

Canton (By Train) 4.00 p.m.

FRIDAY, 12th JULY
Macao and Tsinsian (Kwong Fook Cheung) 10.00 a.m.

Swatow and Bangkok (Hermes Lin) 10.00 a.m.

Australia via Sydney (Sjohrs) (Parcels) 9.30 a.m., (Reg.) 9.45 a.m., (Ord.) 10.00 a.m.

Airmail for London, Calcutta, Johannesburg, Cairo, Singapore, Rangoon, Sydney and Auckland (By Air) (Reg.) 1.45 p.m., (Ord.) 2.00 p.m.

Canton (By Train) 4.00 p.m.

Space will not allow of a complete recital of subsequent events of India.

COMMUNIST PLOT TO UNSEAT DR. I. R. SOEKARNO

APPOINTMENTS

The following appointments were gazetted yesterday:

Sir H. W. B. Blackall, K.C., to be Chief Justice, H. H. Mr. E. H. Williams resumed duty as Putine Judge, Mr. T. J. Gould to be temporary additional Judge, Mr. Q. A. Macfadyen to be Labour Officer, Maj. H. F. G. Chauvin, R.A., to act as Asst. Labour Officer, Hon. Mr. V. Kenniff is Water Authority by virtue of section 2 (a) of the Waterworks Ord., 1938, Mr. J. Forbes ceased to be Water Authority, Mr. J. Forbes appointed an Authorised Officer (a) of the Waterworks Ord., 1938, Hon. Mr. V. Kenniff is Building Authority by virtue of section 4 (8) of the Building Ord., 1935.

Mr. J. J. Palmer has assumed office as Commissioner of the Chinese Maritime Customs, Kowloon and District, in succession to Mr. K. Ashdowne.

Story Behind Rainey Case

(Continued from Page 1)

After his escape from Hong Kong to Wainchow, Rainey volunteered for service with the Chinese Army, but was informed by Major Clague that a recent order from Whitehall, no British subject could do. He might join the British Military Mission or volunteer for front line service overseas, Rainey chose the latter alternative, volunteering for service in Africa. He signed papers for Africa and went with a recommendation for a commission in the Indian Army to Kweihsien.

The British Military Attaché in Kunming later sent him on to India followed by his own letter of recommendation for a commission.

In India, Rainey signed further papers volunteering for front line service overseas, and the prospect of a commission was still alive.

No matter what may have transpired to bring Rainey into conflict with the authorities, there is no shadow of doubt of his willingness and desire to join the Allied cause in active service against the enemy.

In Delhi

One of his conflicts arose directly from his impatience to get cracking."

Let Rainey tell his own story:

"After two and a half months idleness at Delhi Red Fort, the C.S.D.I.C. sent for me. I had to go over my life history and undergo daily cross-examination, and then refresh fill up forms for service duty.

"I was lodged in a first-class hotel and given a pass to enter and out of the fort, pending the passing of my reports and papers.

"One day, fed up, I went to the O.C. and enquired when I was to be sent overseas. He replied that it was a question of transportation and serial quotas, and it would be better if I took a job assisting the security officers as I was conversant with a number of languages.

"I told him I had not come all this way to play at soldiers or to sit behind a desk.

"From this an argument started, ending in my getting eighteen days' cells."

Then was Rainey's second black mark. The first had been chalked up in Kweihsien earlier, where (to paraphrase) he appears to have told Major Misra that he objected to the attitude adopted towards him and that he felt very much like going back to Hong Kong.

Col. Ride's Letter

Col. Ride's letter to him reads, inter alia:

"Yes, your long letter was received and the same evening Major Misra went round to visit you and explain matters, but was unable to see you.

"We have requested the Chinese authorities to hold you in detention because of your threat to return to enemy-occupied territory. Your detention was merely 'till we could arrange your transport to India and your name was forwarded as a passenger on yesterday's special plane.... Major Misra will be coming to see you and when I get his report I shall re-consider the question of recommending your release."

The outcome appears to have been favourable, for he was sent on to Kunming and a couple of months later left for India. It was then, April, 1943, that the British Military Attaché again wrote recommending him for a commission, so that, on the surface at least, the episode at Kweihsien had, by this time, been forgotten.

Space will not allow of a com-

Batavia, July 6. Mohammed Natsir, the Indonesian Minister of Information, broadcasting from Jocakarta tonight, declared that the political enemies of Dr. Sutan Sjahrir, the Indonesian Prime Minister, had been plotting not only to overthrow Sjahrir, but to unseat Dr. I. R. Soekarno, the "President" of the Republic, and replace him with the Soviet-trained Communist leader Tan Malaka.

Breaking the silence which had surrounded events in the interior of Java since Sjahrir's kidnapping at the end of June, Mohammed Natsir named Ara Sjardjo, Foreign Minister in the first Republican Cabinet, a reputed collaborator with the Japanese and Abikoesno, Communications Minister as leaders of the counter-revolution.

An unexpected complication in Indonesian internal politics mentioned in Mohammed Natsir's statement is that

which is still continuing—showed that Sjahrir intended seeking United Nations trusteeship for Indonesia if the plots succeeded.

Mohammed Natsir stated the plot had been building up since October, and disclosed that an earlier coup planned for last February, was foiled by counter-measures. The plotters relied on securing support from sections of the armed forces, he said.

The Minister's address was preceded by a brief broadcast from Sjahrir, who appealed to the people to remain calm. He said the ship of the state was now in a troubled sea, but was

Indonesians in Batavia explained the retention of dictatorial powers by Soekarno as a move by him to protect Sjahrir from any political bitterness which might result from the suppression of internal disorders by force.

In the meantime, a difficult situation exists on Batavia's eastern perimeter—along the Belcasta River. It is understood that Allied Headquarters officially warned the Indonesians they intended occupying the eastern bank because of continued mortaring and sniping of British positions along the western bank.

Indonesians report Gurkhas have crossed the Belcasta River under artillery cover, but this is not confirmed by Allied headquarters. Reuter.

Rangoon, Burma, when they were perfectly acquainted Hong Kong was and has been my home and abode for the past 16 years or as Reason, logic commonsense and compassion, grounds easily demand that I be repatriated to Hongkong where wife, family, job, military HQ's and other interests of life are located. What an oversight the Govt. had in not releasing me before them. They knew I was sent out by British high ranking officers to enlist once more from Hong Kong. Yet the Govt. of India must forcibly and dictatorially ship me back to Britain and my wife and family.

"Still the Govt. of India will boast that in the records I am classified as military personnel and an A Class Operational Security prisoner, the highest detention order ever in the annals of Indian history.

Secondly, when in jail GHQ informed me that my money, Rs 735 and Chinese money, was being deposited in the Reserve Bank of India and I will get it on date of release and forwarded two schedule forms to this effect.

When I presented the schedule to the Reserve Bank here they said they knew nothing about it and told me to go and see the Pay Command office. The Pay Command office also said they knew nothing about it but to refer back to the Govt. of India or Eastern Command or Burma Command. The OC F.I.U. has written on March 14 to GHQ India asking what should be done in the matter and how I can draw the money, but up to date no reply has been received. From the 9th morning till now I am penniless and very poorly clothed. Now I have found out that both my parents are dead and all our landed property in ruins due to the ravages of the war. Barring a sister and three brothers who are in service still in the B.I.C., I have no earthly interest in Burma. The Burma Govt. can't do anything for me as I have been to see the Secretary to the Burma Govt. The police will not help me, neither will the F.I.U. My only salvation lies with the military, the Burma Command.

"It is perhaps desirable to repeat here the statement of the Representative of India in Burma:

"From the papers I have seen, I am satisfied that Mr. James Rainey has taken no part in any political activity against the British authorities, before or during the war."

Before the war, for ten years, Rainey was employed in the appraiser-assessing department of the Kowloon Godown Company, and his services have been acknowledged by their willingness to re-employ him. Here there never could have been suggestion made against his loyalty to the Crown. He fought with the Volunteers in the defence of the Colony and was twice wounded.

Human Story

This recital may be closed with Rainey's letter to the Chief of Staff, Burma Command, which tells a human story as no paragraph could:

Sir—Begging to be excused for intervening on your valuable time, but owing to my peculiar circumstances I seek your guidance and arbitration in the drastic quandary I am hedged in owing to the glaring mismanagement of GHQ GSI (e) Govt. of India officials.

I am submitting on a separate page a vivid history of my life's tragic happenings which will enable a judgment to be formed on my status, leaving it to your esteemed wisdom whether I deserve a helping hand or even consideration.

Frankly, it is dumbfounding and puzzles me to know why the Govt. of India officials

SHANGHAI NAZIS

Shanghai, July 6.

Applications for writs of habeas corpus for three Germans and their dependents on the list of German deportees scheduled to sail tomorrow in the "Marine Robin" have been filed in the Shanghai District Court by American attorney N. F. Allman and his Chinese associate.

The applications are made on the ground that they possess bona-fide proof of their anti-Nazism.

Meanwhile, the search continues for the 12 deportees who failed to report to the processing centre.—Associated Press.

A Latin Tag Goes With This

Two watchmen employed at the Kowloon Wharves, who were members of a corps of godown watchmen organised under police recommendation, appeared before Mr. W. H. Latimer at Kowloon Court yesterday on charges of larceny.

Kam, Tung-shing, 24, was charged with larceny of eight bottles of liver extract and Yu Yuen-choung, 22, with larceny of three bottles of perfume, part of the cargo of the as "MacMurray Victory".

S.I. Askow, prosecuting, said that the bottles were found on them when they were searched at 11 a.m. yesterday when going off duty.

The police wished a serious view being taken of the case as the accused were members of a corps of watchmen organised by the police for the purpose of keeping down pilferage of cargo from the Wharf godowns, which had been very prevalent recently.

Both men were trusted employees and were issued with rifles.

They had claimed that the bottles were given them by a member of the crew of the ship but subsequent investigation failed to establish this statement.

Sentence of three months' hard labour was passed.

"I do not plead for mercy but for justice."

"International law ethics and

war convention rules or any code of military justice does not call to humiliate and persecute a prisoner. Either his head is taken or he is set free without stipulation."

"Release in the eyes of the Govt. of India signifies to be handcuffed from jail and police escorted to Calcutta. It is understood that Allied Headquarters officially warned the Indonesians they intended occupying the eastern bank because of continued mortaring and sniping of British positions along the western bank.

Indonesians report Gurkhas have crossed the Belcasta River under artillery cover, but this is not confirmed by Allied headquarters.

"Still the Gov

Big Four Meeting

Molotov Against Move To Include China

Paris, July 6.

After failing to reach an agreement on the form of invitations to the 21-nation peace conference at this afternoon's three and a half hour session, the Big Four Foreign Ministers met again tonight.

They finally agreed on a proposal for issuing invitations to the conference, to be held on July 29 in Paris, with an important amendment by Molotov—implying that the Big Four powers are solely responsible for the invitations, thus excluding China.

Earlier in the day the question whether China should be allowed to take part in the issuing of the invitations formed the main stumbling block of the Ministers' discussion. Molotov opposed every move to include China.

He refused to agree to issue invitations to the conference until the rules for its procedure have been drawn up by the Big Four. Molotov did not indicate whether he would insist that the rules of procedure proposed by the Big Four should be binding on the rest of the 21 countries represented at the conference.

Mr. James Byrnes, the United States Secretary of State, however, refused to be a party to the forcing of such rules down the throat of the conference. He had no objection to suggesting rules which might be helpful he said, but he took it for granted that the conference would have the right to draft its own rules.

Insult To China
Mr. Byrnes declared that Molotov's proposal to exclude China was entirely wrong and unnecessary and an insult to China.

During the discussion, Mr. Ernest Bevin said he had no objection to sending the rules of procedure for the conference to the deputies, if the Ministers could agree to send invitations first thing tomorrow. Molotov disagreed with this.

Mr. Bevin offered several formulae for agreement between the Big Four on sending out invitations, but Molotov blocked each one.

The Ministers are to meet again tomorrow afternoon. Their deputies are to work on the draft invitations and report progress at the beginning of tomorrow's meeting.

The Deputies have already drafted tentative suggestions for the rules of procedure for the peace conference, it is learned authoritatively.

Major Issues
These draft rules, it is reported, follow closely those governing the Big Four conference and provide for a separate committee for each peace treaty, each composed only of the countries at war with the particular enemy country concerned.

Germany and Austria are the only major issues remaining to be discussed before the conference adjourns unless the Soviet Foreign Minister decides to press for discussion of the Italian political situation, which was placed on the agenda at his insistence when the conference opened nearly three weeks ago.

Among the loose ends of the Balkan peace treaties which the Ministers are expected to tidy

up between now and Monday, the longest and knottiest concern is the freedom of navigation of the Danube.

Observers here, however, are convinced that the Ministers will soon reach agreement on some form of declaration on this subject.—Reuter.

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HOPE ABANDONED

Singapore, July 6.

R.A.F. Headquarters here announced today that hope had been abandoned of finding the Dakota aircraft which is believed to have crashed in central Malaya last Saturday.

The search continued until late today but no trace of the aircraft had been found. The plane, which had a crew of five and carried 11 service passengers, was flying from Singapore to Rangoon and is believed to have turned back near the Siam frontier owing to bad weather conditions.—Reuter.

Death Roll Rising At Ahmedabad

Ahmedabad, July 6. Seventeen cases of stabbing, two of them fatal, were reported in Ahmedabad today where 46 people have been killed and 303 injured since disturbances between the Hindus and the Moslems began last Monday.

After a curfew in the Kaulur district of the city was relaxed at 8 a.m. today, a horse-drawn cart was attacked and its four occupants stabbed.

Other stabbings followed.

The authorities have extended a round-the-clock curfew for another 12 hours, beginning from tonight, with a four-hour break tomorrow to enable people to buy rations.

The police prevented an attempt to set on fire a temple in the Sarangpur area.

Members of peace committee, composed of leading citizens, went round the city appealing to the people to remain calm.—Reuter.

AFRICAN JEWS PROTEST

Port Elizabeth, July 6. Ten thousand Jews at the city hall here yesterday protested against the British government's use of military force in Palestine.

Speakers called on the nations which endorsed the Palestine mandate to take immediate steps to safeguard the free development of the "Jewish national home" and demanded immediate implementation of the Palestine Commission's recommendations.

They also held a similar mass meeting on Thursday, closing all Jewish shops for half a day as a protest.—Associated Press.

NAZI NOT GUILTY

Hanover, July 6.

Queen Wilhelmina of the Netherlands will make her first peace-time visit to London at the end of July and for one night will be the guest of King George and Queen Elizabeth at Buckingham Palace.—Reuter.

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the 'most perfect one' in Hong-
kong. We adopt blind touch system,
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cial Academy.

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LEARN to dance at Allco's.
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JULY 4
M.V. "DONA ANICETA" ... Loads NEW YORK AUGUST
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Shanghai Commercial Life Hinges On Rice

(By Harold K. Milks)

Shanghai, July 6.

Perhaps gold built Shanghai but today rice is the commodity around which the city's commercial life revolves. Thousands of employees are demanding—and getting—rice allowances instead of money. Practically every payroll of importance in Shanghai is a double one, a section for payments in cash, another for payments in rice.

Swollen living costs, particularly the cost of rice, is the reason for this strange system. Rice prices rose so alarmingly in recent weeks that the first act of the new Shanghai Mayor, American educated K. C. Wu, was to open a fierce campaign against food speculators.

When Wu took office in mid-May rice was selling for \$68,000 Chinese currency per picul (approximately 133 pounds)—more than 15 times its cost last November. Today he has driven the price to around \$50,000 C.N.G. and promises to continue his campaign until living costs are somewhere near normal.

Inspectors Report

Speculation rather than shortages was responsible for soaring Shanghai markets which left thousands of people without sufficient food and stirred up a wave of industrial unrest among workers unable to support their families.

Mayor Wu sent his inspectors into the huge godowns lining the banks of the Whangpoo river. They found enough rice in storage to feed Shanghai for three months.

BRIDGE NOTES

Ernst Goudsmit, Bridge champion of Holland in happier days, fulfilled today's redoubled contract by means of an end-play in trump.

North, Dealer
Both sides vulnerable
North-South part score 60

B. K 6	H. 7 4
D. 10 9 7	C. A 10 4
B. A J 9 6	N. 3
H. Q 5	B. 10 8 6 2
D. 4 3	W. H. D. A J 8 0 5
G. K 9 6 3	G. Q 8 2

B. Q 10 8 7 2

B. K 0 3	D. K 2
C. 7 6	

The bidding:
North East South West
1C Pass 1S INT
2S 3D 3S Dbl.
Pass Pass Rdbl. Pass
Pass Pass

West led the four of diamonds, East winning and returning the suit. Mr. Goudsmit won the second round of diamonds and finessed the ten of clubs to East's Queen. East returned another diamond, and West ruffed and captured the Queen of hearts.

South could afford to lose only one more trick with three trumps to the Ace-Jack practically marked in the West hand. After a brief study of the hand, he won the heart return with the King and finessed dummy's Jack of clubs. Next he cashed the club Ace, discarding a heart, and ruffed dummy's last club.

Declarer breathed a sigh of relief when West showed up with the last club, for now the contract was "home." South led his wonning heart to dummy's Ace and ruffed a heart in his own hand.

At this point South, West, and North each held three trumps. Mr. Goudsmit laid down the Queen of trumps, and West was helpless. If he won with the trump Ace, he would have to lead away from his Jack-nine to the combined tenace in the North-South hands. And if West refused the trick, South would lead another spade towards dummy's King.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

S. S. "SAMDART"

Consignees are advised that claims for loss of or damage to cargo ex the above vessel which arrived on 21st May 1946, must reach this office not later than 21st July 1946 after which date no further claims will be entertained.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

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N.Y. STOCK MARKET

New York, July 6.

Stock trading was among the slowest

in two years.

Most market leaders declined fractions

to a point.

Utilities gained slightly but the market

was listless from the start. Wall Street

was virtually deserted because of the pro-
longed Independence holiday.

Transfers totalled 100,000 shares. As-

soled "Prest" average was off 1 at

79 2.

Volume of the market was stimulated

by the sale of 300 shares of Dupont, up

5 1/2. It was the only Dupont ac-

tions since Tuesday.

United States Lines gained a point at 224, the highest

of the year. Douglas Aircraft was off

two at 14.

Dow Jones averages 70,841; 30 Industrials

208,722; 20 Railroads 65,241; 16 Utilities

41,754.

Bonds were narrow, Haytheon and

Unilever Chemical improved on the

curb market. Only 210,000 shares were

traded.

Closing stock quotations:

Adams Express 21, Alaska Juneau 88,

American Can 100, American Smelting 68,

American Telephone 109 3/4, American Works 25,

Aerospace Corp. 47 1/2, Aviation

Corporation 10, Baldwin Locomotive 32 1/2,

Bendix 29 1/2, Bendix Aviation 48, Bel-

thimor Steel 11 1/4, Boeing Aircraft

25 1/2, Borden Co. 63 1/4, Canadian

Pulp 64 1/4, Chrysler 127, Col-

gate 82 1/2, Commercial Solvents 29, Corn

Products 64 1/2, Dupont de Nemours 218 1/4,

Eastman Kodak 24, Electric Light &

Power 20 1/2, General Electric 40 1/2,

General Motors 41, Goodyear 45 1/2, Good-

Year 60, Harnett Mfg. 45 1/2, Interna-

tional Harvester 96 1/2, International Paper

45 1/2, International Tel. & Tel.

23 1/2, John Manville 153 1/2, Kennecott

Copper 58 1/2, Montgomery Ward 92 1/2,

National Distillers 93, National Lead

73 1/2, New York Central 25 1/2, Packard

Motors 67, Pan-American Airways 71 1/2,

Pennsylvania R. R. 41, Pabco Corporation

14 1/2, Republic Steel 38 1/2, Reynolds

Tobacco 24, Standard Oil 71 1/2, Standard

Oil 64 1/2, Standard Oil of Calif. 65 1/2,

Union Carbide 83 1/2, Union Steel 117 1/2,

U.S. Rubber 69 1/2, U.S. Steel 90 1/2,

Westinghouse 33 1/2, Youngstown Sheet &

Tube 80 1/2, Associated Press.

CHICAGO GRAINS

Chicago, July 6.

Buying interest in oats dried

up and prices dropped nearly two

cents.

Losses ranged around

three cents at one time but short

covering—cancelled extreme—de-

clines.

Possibility of OPA renewal was

the major factor.

Oats closed off one half to 1 1/2

cents with July 90%.

Corn again advanced five cents,

the daily limit, with March closing

at \$1.60 1/4.

Barley was bid at \$1.42 1/2, un-

changed.—Associated Press.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

San Francisco, July 6.

L. M. Giannini announced that



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THE HONG KONG SUNDAY HERALD

HONG KONG, SUNDAY, JULY 7, 1946.

Battle Over The Loan

Washington, July 6.

Mr. Sam Rayburn, speaker of the House of Representatives, yesterday reiterated his prediction that the House would approve the British loan.

Rayburn, who was speaking in the House, said the debate on the loan would begin on Monday as scheduled.

Meanwhile, the opposition gave a preview of the pending battle over the loan. Representative Gerald Ladd, Republican of Indiana, again denounced the loan and suggested to the House that America require security for it in the form of British-owned island bases or some other guarantee.

When one member raised the question of how the loan would affect veterans' (ex-servicemen's) benefits, Representative Charles Savage, Democrat of Washington, replied that the loan would build exports and promote a stable world economy, while, in the long run, would be of great benefit to veterans.—Associated Press.

Musso Widow To Be Freed

Rome, July 6.

Signora Rachele Mussolini, widow of Italy's former Duce, who is living under detention at Portofino, on the island of Ischia, off Naples, will be freed under the Italian amnesty.

Under the amnesty, proclaimed last month to celebrate the establishment of the Italian Republic, 50,000 of the 50,000 jailed Fascists will be released, according to a reliable, although unofficial figure.

The amnesty applies to all except those who held high office under the Fascist regime or are charged with serious crimes.

After Mussolini's death at the hands of partisans near Milan last year, his widow was captured by partisans while attempting to enter Germany. Because the partisans did not consider her a Fascist criminal, they turned her over to the Allied military authorities.

Countess Edda Ciano, Mussolini's eldest daughter and widow of Count Ciano, who was shot at the fallen Duce's order, was freed under the amnesty last Tuesday.—Reuter.

WANT TO JOIN U.N.

New York, July 6.

Afghanistan applied today for membership in the United Nations.

Other pending applicants are Albania, Siam and Outer Mongolia.

A special sub-committee will make recommendations on the applications before August 1.—Associated Press.

Reynaud Clears Himself Before Assembly

Paris, July 6.

The French Communist Party received its second set-back in as many days in the Constituent Assembly yesterday, when the legislature voted to seat the pre-war premier, M. Paul Reynaud.

RADIO

SUNDAY, JULY 7, 1946.

FIRST ACT OF "THE MAGIC FLUTE"

Z.B.W. HONG KONG broadcasting on a frequency of 845 kilocycles and from 12.30 to 1.30 p.m., 6.30 to 7.30 p.m., 8.00 to 8.15 p.m., and 9.15 to 11.00 p.m., also on 9.52 megacycles.

12.30 p.m.—Daily Programmatic Summary.

12.32 p.m.—The Organ, The Dance Band And Me.

12.35 p.m.—Piano Parade: Mischa Spolansky.

1.00 p.m.—News, Weather Forecast & Announcements.

1.10 p.m.—Oriental Varieties.

1.30 p.m.—"From The Open"—Popular Excerpts from Grand Operas.

2.00 p.m.—Close Down.

6.30 p.m.—"Services" Music Hall—ENSA.

7.00 p.m.—Mantovani & His Orchestra.

7.24 p.m.—Excerpt from Oscar Wilde's "The Importance of Being Earnest."

7.30 p.m.—"Musical Moonlight."

8.00 p.m.—London Relay News.

8.15 p.m.—"Confidence" Lumber.

8.30 p.m.—"Rio Grande."

8.30 p.m.—"Seasons in Music"—Autumn.

8.00 p.m.—"Song We Love."

8.15 p.m.—A Mozart Programme.

First Act of "The Magic Flute," Piano Sonata in C Minor (R. 487).

10.45 p.m.—Studio—Sunday Evening Epitome—New E. Sullivan, B. J.

11.00 p.m.—Close Down.

Programmes marked ENSA are recorded specially for Services Entertainment by the Department of National Services Entertainment.

British Jewish Leader Condemns Violence

London, July 6.

Leonard Stein, President of the Anglo-Jewish Association, commenting today on the Palestine situation as "a British Jew who has long been associated with the Zionist movement and still holds it dear," outlined the views of the Anglo-Jewish Association thus:

1. We cannot condone acts of violence or incitements to violence.

Japan's Plan Of Aggression

Tokyo, July 6.

When Hideki Tojo was Chief-of-Staff of Japan's turbulent Kwantung army in Manchukuo he made epochal economic and political strides, a prosecution witness testified today at the Japanese War Crimes trial.

Murmurs spread through the courtroom as Tojo's part in Japan's plan of aggression was brought into testimony for the first time by another high-ranking former Kwantung army officer, Major-General Ryukichi Tanaka.

Great number of bandits were reduced to less than 100,000 and law and order was being restored under Tojo.

Also as second in command Tojo exercised great influence over all personnel matters throughout the country and was named without his approval.

Tojo busily took notes throughout all this brief mention of him by Tanaka who said, "I know Tojo well." He told how he served with him in the army for 15 years, once as Chief-of-Staff of the Tojo army corps and later in the military service bureau.

Tanaka said Japan wanted to control Inner Mongolia to have a buffer to stem the influx of British Jews and establish contact with Jews abroad—emphatically condemned the outbreaks of violence in Palestine by "misguided men, blind to the tragic implications and calamitous consequences of their conduct."

U.S. Criticised

He added: "When terrorist acts by small groups of fanatics were succeeded by an organised and potentially formidable challenge to British authority in Palestine, the Government was bound to act to abdicate, and action was bound to be drastic."

Petra New Wimbled

on

London, July 6.

Greta Garbo sailed yesterday aboard the Gripsholm for a vacation in Sweden, her home country.—Associated Press.

GARBO OFF

New York, July 6.

The International Lawn Tennis Federation met today and ousted from its membership the following countries: Bulgaria, Finland, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Libya, Japan, Rumania and Siam. The decision was taken by representatives of 28 nations.

They unanimously decided to follow the precedent set in 1919, after the first world war, to lapse the membership of enemy countries.

It was agreed that applications from any of the expelled nations for re-entry will be considered by the management committee and presented at the annual general meeting, for decision on its merits.—Associated Press.

FRANCO TO SHOOT GOATS

Madrid, July 6.

General Franco, the Spanish Chief of State, is expected to leave Madrid tomorrow for a week's hunting on the Gredos mountains, near Avila, west of Madrid. He will shoot at mountain goats.—Reuter.

M.P.'S TOUR

Herford, July 6.

Seven Members of Parliament

under the chairmanship of Sir Ralph Glyn (Conservative), left here for Britain tonight after investigating expenditures and all other aspects of the Administration of the British Control Office in Germany and Austria.—Reuter.

STOP PRESS

Wimbledon, July 6.

Miss Pauline Betts, United States, beat Miss Louis Brough, United States, 6-3,

6-4, in the Women's Singles tennis championship final here today.—Reuter.

THE HONG KONG

SUNDAY HERALD

HONG KONG, SUNDAY, JULY 7, 1946.

SPORTS SECTION

Regatta Ends Tomorrow

Henley-on-Thames, July 6.

Foreign competitors are strongly represented in the finals of Henley's four-day regatta, which concludes tomorrow.

The titbit of rowing, which will be watched by Princess Elizabeth, should be the final of the Grand Challenge Cup for eight between the famous British club, Leander, and a Swiss crew, the See Club of Zurich.

Another great race should be that between Johnny Kepp, of the United States, navy son of a former Olympic champion at Antwerp in 1920, and J. Sepharides, of France, in the Diamond Sculls. Sepharides is the first Frenchman to reach the final of this event.

In the Silver Goblets, the pair of British twins, the Burgess brothers, of the Leander Club, sons of an old Oxford Blue, have taken on O. Sechor and P. Perregaud, of Denmark.

In the event, the Double Sculls, the committee are being asked to find a pair to meet the Argentines, Pando and Chauven, who would otherwise have to row over the course.

There is also quite a "foreign" challenger in the Ladies' Plate, for in this final, an Irish crew, Trinity College, Dublin, meet Jesus College, Cambridge.

The other finals are: The Thames Challenge Cup—Imperial College against Isis; Steward Challenge Cup—Leander against Oriel College, Oxford; Visitors Challenge Cup—New College, Oxford, against Third Trinity, Cambridge.—Reuter.

"THE ABERDEEN ASSASSIN"

Among the members of the crew of the American President Lines Scott, E. Land which arrived here on Friday is Leo Lomski, once a contender for world boxing titles.

Leo Lomski, better known in boxing circles as the Aberdeen Assassin, retired from the ring several years ago and is now an engineering maintenance man on the ship.

Among the few of the great fighters against whom Lomski fought were James Bradlock, former world's heavyweight champion, and Maxie Rosenbloom and Mike McGuire, world champions.

Others include Tommy Loughran, Tiger Flowers, Mickey Walker, Pete Latzo and Louie Griffiths.

Mr. Lomski will be pleased to welcome any old fight fans aboard the ship.

EXPELLED

London, July 6.

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They unanimously decided to follow the precedent set in 1919, after the first world war, to lapse the membership of enemy countries.

It was agreed that applications from any of the expelled nations for re-entry will be considered by the management committee and presented at the annual general meeting, for decision on its merits.—Associated Press.

YACHT CLUB PROGRAMME

Severe squalls capsized two of the dinghies before the start of the United Services (Hong Kong) Yacht Club yesterday. As a result, it was decided to cancel the event as the weather was obviously not going to improve and conditions were not conducive to good racing.

Races will be held both this morning and this afternoon between Army and Navy teams. The first race will start at 11 a.m.

The routine launch will leave Kowloon at 10.15 a.m. and Queen's Pier ten minutes later. Both competitors and spectators are reminded they should bring their own boats.

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Snead Takes Golf Title

St. Andrew's, July 6.

Thirty-three-year-old Sam Snead became the fifth American to win the British Open Golf Championship title here today with an aggregate of 290 for 72 holes.

He had four strokes to spare over his fellow-countryman, Johnny Bulla, and Bobby Locke, South African champion, with the British hopes, Henry Cotton and Dai Rees and Charles Ward, third with 295.

There was a hectic struggle over the last nine holes when anyone of the eight competitors might have won the title. One by one they all faltered, and Snead, who started his round later, knew just what he had to do to win.

The only Continental entry left in among the final 38 qualifiers, Francis Van Denck, of Belgium, finished with 83 and 78 for his lost two rounds today to give him an aggregate of 315.—Reuter.

Lancs. Increase Their Lead

London, July 5.

With neither Yorkshire nor Middlesex engaged in county games, Lancashire increased their lead in the championship by their innings defeat over Essex, although no play was possible during the whole of the second day.

Lancashire lost only one wicket, their total of 259 proving far too good for Harry Hopman and Margaret Osborne in the mixed doubles semi-final, winning 6-3.

Their understanding was perfect and play devastating.

In the final tomorrow they will meet Geoff Brown, who will be appearing in his third final, and Dorothy Bundy, of the United States. This combination beat the Americans, Budgie Patty and Pauline Betz in the other semi-

final 12-10, 6-2. Brown's terrific pace, despite his singles effort, and his partner's clever volleying told after a hard struggle for mastery in the first set.—Reuter.

Lancashire are affected by the leaders in the County Championship when they faced, for the second time, the Indian tourist team here today.

The Indians were hoping for an uninterrupted match in order to get accustomed to the Old Trafford ground, where the second Test match will be played in a fortnight's time.

They were forced to leave out

Amarnath, Banerjee, and Hindukar because of strained muscles, and all three are visiting hospital for treatment today.

Shinde and Mahomed are also being rested.

Lancashire are affected by the injury of Fallon, who is again standing down owing to a damaged finger, while Roberts, the left-arm bowler, injured his foot so he dropped out and was replaced by A. Wharton, the left-hand batsman. Otherwise the county stands as